

LA. GOV. DUNNING.—The Crawfordsville "Press" of Nov. 20, has an article in relation to Mr. Dunning which is so very different in spirit from most of the comments which have appeared in the whig papers on the same subject, that we feel constrained to copy a part of it as the best rebuke which can be given to those who have ungenerously and unjustly assailed Mr. D. We are glad that there is at least one whig paper in the State generous enough to hesitate in the condemnation of a man untried, instead of taking every charge against him to be true, merely because he happens to be a political opponent. The "Press" says—

"Since this gentleman's arrival home from the war," he has published a circular to the public, in which he denounces the many charges brought against him by a portion of the Whig press of the State, of being a *Sulder*, exacting the hard earnings of the volunteers by exorbitant prices for goods, &c. "We were never one of those who engaged in the work of defaming Mr. Dunning for any of these acts, whether he was guilty or not. We were not ignorant of them as charged upon him. We read them from time to time in the papers published in the southern counties of the State, and once, or more, in letters from volunteers at the mouth of the Rio Grande. We were convinced of one thing, viz: if Mr. Dunning was guilty, the *spirit* in which he was reproved, was one more of malignity than charity; and for one, we did not wish to open upon him like a furnished house, seeking only men and freemen, knew human nature well enough to conclude, that a man occupying the position before the people which Mr. Dunning did, both at the time he was a candidate, and after he was elected, could never be criminal to the extent of which he was accused. Policy dictated an opposite course; and a man of his education, as an aspiring politician, could hardly, even for a moment, be so stupid as to expose himself to future eminence. The thing bore palpable absurdity on its face.

"This abominable practice of opening the political battery upon distinguished men, because they dare claim to do as their humble fellow-citizens do, in the discharge of their daily offices, as men and freemen, is not only absurd in the extreme, but wicked, uncharitable, and ungentlemanly. Any private individual may violate the rules of morality or propriety, and nothing is ever heard of it; but if an unfortunate office-holder, or office-holder only so much as *equates* that way, he is instantly denounced—published as an infidel, an extortioner, a blasphemer, an apostate, &c. and other odious epithets, as applicable as they are ungenerous and libelous.

"We do most earnestly hope some reform may be effected in this feature of the newspaper press. Humanity as well as reason calls for it, and that long and loudly.

DEATH OF CAPT. RANDOLPH RIDGLEY.—The whole country will receive the intelligence of the death of the gallant Captain RIDGLEY, with the deepest regret. According to information furnished the N. O. Delta, by Capt. Dushon, who left Brazos St. Lago on the 3d inst., it appears that, on Sunday the 25th ult., Capt. Ridgley had been riding his horse swiftly down one of the hills in the neighborhood of Monterey. The animal fell with great force, the brave rider coming under the concussion fracturing his skull. It rendered him speechless and insensible, and left no hopes of his recovery. The Washington Union of the 20th, confirms this melancholy news. Well may the Delta exclaim, as it does, "Alas, poor Ridgley! hadst thou fallen at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, or at the siege of Monterey, to the glory of the American arms, in all of which thy gallant daring did so signally contribute, few would be the tears, though sincere its sorrow, which thy country would shed over thy loss. But that thou shouldst be ignominiously, as it were, cut off, with the garland of glory fully and freshly clustering thy brow, furnishes a cause among us for mourning that cannot be repressed, and will not soon be forgotten."

A correspondent of the Picayune relates the particulars of the accident as follows:—"Captain Ridgley, while riding into town to dine with McKall, his horse slipped on the smooth pavement, and he was thrown with such violence against a rock as to cause a severe fracture of the skull. He lay senseless when Maj. Dashiell left, on the following day, and no hope of his recovery was entertained by the surgeons. In parting with this splendid young officer, a little thought to the brave soldier, and how well he would become my duty to chronicle so painful an event concerning him. The world never produced a braver man or better soldier than Randolph Ridgley. A nobler spirit never entered the human form—a kinder heart never beat. I cannot bring myself to feel that the gallant Ridgley has died; thus the thought is too cruel to be indulged in. I can well imagine the heart-rending emotions of the comrades who surrounded him. They have seen him emerge unscathed from several battles, where he behaved with almost unparalleled heroism. They all loved him, for he was kind, frank and generous to every one."

"Hold on, Charley, and let me draw their fire!"

Poor Ridgley!—how many a brave comrade would have drawn upon himself the shaft of death to have averted it from thee."

LEICESTER TRADE IN NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans papers bring us information that the *Coosa*, seized under the suspicion of being engaged in contraband trade with Mexico, has been brought into that port. This vessel was cleared, it seems, by the firm of Wylie & Egana, of New Orleans, the successors of the celebrated Lizards; and the Jeffersonian does not hesitate to charge upon this house a devotion to Mexican interests. It is even reported that they are acting under powers of attorney from Santa Anna. The U. S. District Court has granted an order to discharge and store the cargo. No defence was made.

INCENDIARISM.—On Thursday night, some person or persons set fire to the stable and kitchen adjoining the "Cottage on the Hill," owned and occupied by Mrs. "Tucker" and her boarders. The dwelling was saved by the exertions of individuals, the stable and kitchen being destroyed.

Daniel Webster, who, we believe, gets an annuity from the whigs of Massachusetts to retain him in the Senate for the purpose of advocating their interests, gets poetic sometimes. He usually carries a heavy weapon in his argument and he rarely plucks any flowers in his way, but when he does, a battle-axe is enwreathed in them. He stands before his country in the light of a special pleader, whose services are bought for life, and to whose opinion, however well-sustained, the majority of the people certainly pay little deference. We feel ashamed for our country, when we think of the present position of that renowned and strong-minded man in the Senate of the United States—not because we conceive his politics unsound to the advancement of his country—not because his whole time is more fitted for an oligarchical than a free government—there would be a species of independence about that—but because he has given his great example to sanction one of the most injurious principles that can possibly be acted upon in an enlightened government. An American statesman ought to be as proud as Tecumseh; the example would be better upon the world, if he were to say, "For it is hard to disassociate the idea of corruption from public services which are bought, or which is the same thing, retained by presents of money. And so the Constitution of the United States regards it dangerous to purity of action and to patriotism for the high servants of the government to receive presents."—*Vicksburg Sentinel*.

DEATH OF HON. WILLIAM FINDLAY.—Hon. William Findlay, formerly Governor of Pennsylvania, died on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 15, at Harrisburg, in the 70th year of his age.

SEAMEN FOR THE NAVY WANTED.—One thousand men are advertised for in the New York papers for the *Ohio*, soon to be put in commission.

APPOINTMENT BY THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—John Marston, to be third Assistant Postmaster General.

# Indianapolis Sentinel.

Published every Thursday.

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER 3, 1846.

[Volume VI:—Number 24.]

## Very Late from Mexico.

We have received papers from Vera Cruz as late as the 22d (Oct. 22d). In no paper do we find any token of submission on the part of the Mexicans in their conflict with this country. Every paragraph breathes threats of vengeance. The news of Santa Anna's arrival at San Luis Potosi, which we received the other day, was most premature. He did not reach there till the 8th of October.

We annex his letter announcing his arrival:

LIBERTATING ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.  
Headquarters, San Luis, Oct. 10, 1846.

On the evening of the 8th inst. I arrived at this capital, accompanied by my staff, and established therein the Headquarters of the Army of Operations, destined to repel the unjust invasion made upon the Republic by the Army of the United States of the North.

I have the pleasure of saying to your Excellency that my entrance into this State was made amidst the congratulatory shouts of a magnanimous people, many are not content to bestow upon me profane marks of consideration, and the same remark will apply to the authorities and public functionaries of all classes.

Oblige me by communicating these facts to his Excellency, the General charged with the supreme executive power, and accept assurances of my consideration and esteem. God and Liberty.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

To the Secretary of War.

One of the first acts of the wise generalissimo was to supply himself with funds, and he did very effectively by issuing upon a *conducto* of specie, thereby setting forth of two millions of dollars. His pretext was that it was unsafe to forward this large amount of money to the sea coast in the hands of individuals, and he gave receipts for the money, which his individual bonds for restoration.

But while Santa Anna was on his way to San Luis, he wrote back from Queretaro, on the 3d of October, as follows: "The disaster we encountered at Monterey is not so great as I at first thought. Our troops have left for Saltillo with the most brilliant results. The patriots of this illustrious child of his country, who we ardently desire to see return to the capital covered with glory."

We now for the first time learn what fruits the Mexicans derived from the seizure of our mails near Maria; intended for Gen. Taylor at Monterey. They consisted of the multitude of papers forwarded by Ampudia to Santa Anna and the Government, we find a letter from our Secretary of War, Mr. Marcy, to General Taylor, revealing the design upon Tampico and San Luis Potosi.

The late *Washington Union*, Sept. 2d, and though our account of the contents of the letter will be so old a story at Washington, we may say here that the design of the Secretary's letter is to obtain Gen. Taylor's opinion rather than to dictate a line of proceedings for him. He is told that the Government has thought of doing, and what he is to do about it.

The Government refers to him for information upon various points—as to the difficulties of his own advance—whether he deems it advisable to continue his march upon San Luis Potosi, and various kindred topics. The letter terminates in a request that he will defer his decision to the better judgment of Gen. Taylor; but it of course discloses our plans, the number of troops intended to be used against Tampico, and some other general particulars.

The letter of General Ampudia covering Mr. Marcy's design, contains a singular paragraph, in our hands, we rightly apprehend it. It is to the following effect:—"Every moment which passes confirms my idea of the immense advantages we have gained from fighting four consecutive days at Monterey, since now the enemy entertains great respect for the Mexican soldier, and American troops are deemed invulnerable."

The *General* of the enemy came the suggestion of an American officer, which, alas, as it were, a great part of our "eight weeks," which disarms, as it were, a great part of our "eight weeks."

Since writing the above we have seen another positive assurance made on the authority of Ampudia, that the idea of the armistice was suggested by American officers, and the Mexicans are led to presume it was suggested by them because the greater part of our regulars were cut to pieces at Monterey.

The many accounts of the battles of Monterey are more numerous than have been published in the United States. As a matter of necessity, they praise very highly the valor of our troops, and they insist upon the obstinacy and gallantry of the defence.

The movements of Gen. Worth on the west side of the town are described as very brilliant. One fact taken by Gen. Worth is said to have been taken and re-taken several times—once by Gen. Mejia at the point of the bayonet, capturing at the same time 300 Americans and eight pieces of artillery. Some of their first accounts declared that Gen. Worth was killed.

From Saltillo Gen. Ampudia wrote to his Government demanding an investigation of his conduct, both before and after Gen. Taylor presented himself at Monterey. Almost all their accounts say that he refused to capitulate until we agreed to salute their flag, and then they boast of their victory over the Mexicans.

Before the two months' armistice expires, the Mexicans count confidently that Santa Anna will have an army around him which will prevent any further advance of Gen. Taylor.

On the morning of the 14th of October a rumor was circulated in the city of Mexico that some battalions of the National Guard designed to issue a pronouncement, the object of which was to wrest the reins of government from Gen. Salas, on the ground that he was aiming to perpetrate his power, and intended to seize upon the property of the commercial classes.

This rumor was followed by another of dissensions in the Cabinet, threatening the stability of the Government. The multitude assembled in crowds about the palace, and at last Gen. Salas, accompanied by Senor Gomez Farias, appeared and addressed the people, endeavoring to soothe and quiet them.

The excitement subsequently took a new turn. Senor Cortina, the Governor of the Federal District of Mexico, was said to have given notice to the merchants that he no longer guaranteed the security of their property. The warehouses of the merchants were in fact closed, and some quarrels, and the owners, it was said, were arming themselves in order to protect their property.

This led again to the assemblage of throngs of people deeply anxious to learn the facts, and Gen. Salas and Senor Farias, in order to allay the clamor, and to restore peace, succeeded in dispersing them quietly. All this commotion is attributed by the papers in favor of the Government to the intrigues of the monarchists.

The Church is loudly rebated for favoring the designs of the monarchists. The clergy were ordered to discontinue their dread lest the Government should seize upon their revenues to carry on the war against the United States. We find unequivocal indications in the papers that such a seizure would be a very natural and justifiable measure on the part of the Government.

An express arrived at Vera Cruz on the 21st ult., which announced that during the night of the 18th there was another alarm in the capital, similar to that of the 14th, which was quieted, however, like that of the 14th, after some moments of confusion.

Subsequently we received from Senor Cortina news in his resignation of his post. His letter is dated the 17th of October. The newspapers promise that he will follow up his resignation with an exposure of his motives for taking a step which was regarded as very critical in the then existing affairs.

We may as well mention in this connection that the *Rejon* subsequently resigned his portfolio. We do not know his motives, but it indicates further dissatisfaction.

The Mexicans have received intelligence that our Government was about to send vessels of a larger class as *vinet* to the coast. This led to an immediate call upon the troops interior to move to the defence of the city and fortress.

From Jalapa we have the address of Col. Sayago to his battalion of National Guards. It is full of enthusiasm and alludes to the success obtained by the inhabitants of Alvarado over our forces, as but the prelude to other victories which await them. We find numerous military addresses of this kind, all alluding to Alvarado. In Jalapa volunteers are urged to come forward and be organized as light troops somewhat on the plan of "migueles men"—to be ready at any moment to march to any point which may be attacked. The enemy evidently are drawing decoys upon the coast, and are organizing their forces with the specific view of repelling them.

Domingo Ibarra writes to the Secretary from Puebla on the 18th October that a battalion of troops styled "Liberos de Puebla," a part of the National Guard, would be

that city on the following morning, on their way to Vera Cruz, in conformity with the plan of the *Union*. From other points too, troops have gone forward to the same destination.

El *Indicador* of the 22d October has an article eulogizing Gen. Bessard for his skill, tact and judgment, in bringing about the re-incorporation of Yucatan into the confederacy, notwithstanding the formidable obstacles which he encountered.

## From the Army.

Reports were current at Matamoros on the 4th inst., among the Mexican residents that Tampico had been taken by our squadron. The Americans did not know what to make of the report. We make two extended extracts from the flag.

From the *American Flag* of the 28th ult.

MEXICAN RECON.—It was rumored yesterday in Mexican circles that the troops which were on their way to San Luis Potosi from Saltillo (noticed as a rumor in our last number) have been ordered back to that place by Santa Anna, who has joined them with a large additional force. Eight thousand troops are stated to be on the eve of marching from Saltillo, to the southward, to the city of Matamoros, and thence to the coast, to the mouth of the Rio Grande, (being the road to Victoria) the design is to continue the march in this direction, and operate in the rear of General Taylor; he should continue on the east side of the mountains from Tula, (the road to Santa Barbara) and destination is certainly Tampico. He likewise hints that much good might result from having spies out in the direction of Victoria, to watch their movements.

From the *American Flag*, Nov. 4th.

From Monterey.—We have advices from this post as late as the 26th ult. To the politeness of a friend we are indebted for a few items of news. The health of the troops is said to be rather bad at this time, the principal complaint being the diarrhoea and chills and fever. It is supposed that the fruit, so readily obtained there, increases the sickness.

A gentleman recently returned from Monterey, who has had a good opportunity of forming a correct opinion of the burthens of General Taylor, expresses it as his belief that, after garrisoning Saltillo, the main body of the army will take up the line of march for Tampico, where it will be reinforced preparatory to making a descent upon San Luis Potosi, which is generally supposed will be their next objective point.

It seems to be an ascertained fact in Gen. Taylor's camp, (Mexican rumors in this city to the contrary, notwithstanding) that Saltillo is not to be defended—the whole Mexican force being concentrated at San Luis Potosi, which place is being fortified in the strongest possible manner.

Gen. Wool had reported himself to Gen. Taylor as within a short distance of Matamoros, and we are informed that a part of his force is to form a junction with General Taylor at Monterey, the remainder moving on to Chihuahua—the whole force being deemed unnecessary for this service.

It is also stated to be that Victoria and all the principal towns in Tamaulipas are to be immediately garrisoned, and we would speculate that it is with the ultimate object of placing the country on the east or north side of the Sierra Madre, and the whole of the north-east of the United States, to be held as a portion of her territory, and as an indemnification of the war. The state of feeling on this subject cannot be misinterpreted. Every day it becomes more apparent that this range of mountains is wanted. The French Government have been purchased wheat, in the market, for the army in Algeria. From present appearances, the continent of Europe can furnish no supplies of breadstuffs for England. Indeed the demand is greater than the supply.

It is rumored that Santa Anna, in consequence of information obtained from the English despatches from our Government to Gen. Taylor, is preparing to send a strong force to Tampico. Santa Anna is at San Luis Potosi, or was, a few days since.

The weather is getting so cool at night and morning that the fire would be comfortable, and it is necessary to real comfort; but this is not a solitary night of cold. Monterey! As to fruit, we have enough. The road between Saltillo and this place is lined with donkeys and mules, loaded with apples, oranges, pears, lemons, pomeloes, guavas, figs, &c. All these fruits are sold at a low price, but the two armies here nearly equal the vast number of orchards of their fruits. The market, near the main plaza, is filled with meat, vegetables and fruit. As for the curiosities—the scenery—the habits of this singular people, and many other things, I have come across here, my notes will enable me to describe them to you when you are again in health and leisure. No newspaper may yet tell the army have nothing to read, but we have lately been enlightened a little by the arrival of a circus, and the proposed opening of an amateur theatre by the soldiers. The circus is quite an affair. The performers are Americans, with the exception of one Mexican clown. The *show*, as they call it, is a very good looking fellow, has travelled so far that I doubt if he could tell where he was born. Gen. Taylor, with the last of the circus, is in camp at Pecos River, or San Domingo where Gen. Worth is actually Governor at Monterey, and keeps everything in perfect order.

MEXICO, OCT. 30, 1846.

I have again taken advantage of a cessation of hostilities to write home, and I am sending you as fast as possible. We left Monterey on the morning of the 24th of October, with a train of fifty wagons, escorted by a detachment of dragoons under Lieut. Campbell. We have in our company a number of wounded officers and men, and others who have been discharged on account of sickness. Gen. Taylor is in the city of Monterey, and is wounded in the arm in storming the town, and has likewise been sick since, in his way to recruit his health among the hospitable citizens of New Orleans.

Capt. Doherty, of the Mississippi regiment, who was wounded in the arm, is also in the city. He is a very brave man, and is now recovering from his wounds. We are all well, and are enjoying the fruits of our victory. The weather is very pleasant, and the country is very fertile. We are all well, and are enjoying the fruits of our victory.

Our first day's march was to Marin, the next to Rock River, 12 miles from Cerrillo, and the third to Cerrillo. This place is very rich, half the people suffering with the cholera. The country is very fertile, and the weather is very pleasant. We are all well, and are enjoying the fruits of our victory.

Just before reaching Punta Aguda, we met Capt. Arnold with dragoons, with 125 wagons, 30 or 20 soldiers' wagons, a detachment of Georgia troops, and two companies of the 2d Infantry, on his way to Monterey. The Captain had his hands full, but conducted his long train with admirable skill, having drilled them to manoeuvre by the sound of the bugle. He likewise had a detachment of dragoons.

A short distance this side of Punta Aguda, we met Col. May, with a detachment of dragoons. The country through which we passed this day is barren, but abounds with game of various kinds. We are all well, and are enjoying the fruits of our victory.

On our arrival here we heard that a party of Comanche Indians had been prowling about Mier for several days, and had killed several Mexicans. This we now found to be true. They had, a day or two before our arrival, come upon a Frenchman named Antoine Baeken, a resident of Agua Prieta, who was travelling with a large quantity of hides, and killed him. He is said to have had with him \$5,000 in specie, which the Indians took with them. They likewise took 25 mules from a Mexican. We saw one Mexican at the *sierrita* who had been taken prisoner by the Indians, and who was in a wretched state of his body and mind. He was said to have been slightly wounded in the head by a bullet from a gun.

There is one young man with us, on his return home, whom I wish to point out to the patriotic and warm-hearted citizens of Mississippi and Louisiana. He is a young man, William, who lost his right arm in battle at Monterey. I have recently observed him since we started, for he walked nearly all the way from Monterey to Comargo with the short stump of his arm (not yet healed) dangling by his side. He cannot be more than 21, and has an intelligent countenance. Capt. Downing says he possesses great firmness and energy of character and behaved heroically in battle. He has likewise a fine mind, and would, with a good education, undoubtedly become a valuable professional man. Young William is a mechanic, and has, by the

loss of his arm, been deprived of the means of educating himself, and supporting himself. He is now in the hands of our Government, and will never remunerate him for the sacrifice he has made, or if it does attempt it, it will be as it always does in such cases, come too late. As it is the time for him, and others in his situation, to feel that his countrymen, the people of his own State particularly, are the friends of the brave and unfortunate soldier, who has so bravely shed his blood in defence of his country's honor. Soon after William was shot, he passed by his commander with his gun in his left hand, and his right arm hanging down by the strips of skin shot shot away, started for some miles distant, was chased by the enemy's lancers, but succeeded in reaching camp with his gun and accoutrements, and went to the surgeon and asked to have his arm taken off. He has been walking about every day since.

MOORE, OCT. 29, 1846.

Poor Ridgely is dead. He is dead. He was buried yesterday, and is mourned by the entire Army. Major Lear will not live twenty-four hours longer. We have late news from San Luis Potosi to the effect that Santa Anna was there with 12,000 men, and no less than thirty thousand more on the way. It is rumored that Bustamante has gone north in the direction of Chihuahua, to meet Gen. Wool, and further it is positively asserted that the Indians are killing and laying waste all before them in the latter State, a line more in the shape of news.

Among the property left by the enemy when he evacuated Monterey, was 30 to 40,000 choice cigars, about the same number of bales of tobacco, and 20 or 30 bales of coffee, uniforms, of the finest fabric, elegantly decorated, which must have cost large sums of money.

Gen. Wool reports that 450 Mexicans were killed in his division of the army, 120 of whom were buried at Mount Gillespie, the part of the city so called in honor of the brave and lamented officer whose honored name they bear. The French Government have been purchased wheat, in the market, for the army in Algeria. From present appearances, the continent of Europe can furnish no supplies of breadstuffs for England. Indeed the demand is greater than the supply.

The city of Monterey is represented as a most delightful place of residence, and the country around it beautiful beyond description. Oranges, lemons, grapes, pomeloes, and indeed all the tropical fruits of the most delicious quality are most abundant.

Governor Henderson had left the encampment with official accounts of the capture of Monterey. It is not known whether he would proceed himself to Washington.

The brig Jacob Brown, of Philadelphia, went ashore on Wednesday night. The cargo will probably be saved, but the brig will be a total loss. There has been no interruption to travel between Comargo and Monterey since the battle. Canals is nowhere.

BREASTFEAST TRADE.—The New York Express, of the 5th inst., says:—"We have rarely known vessels in such active demand as at present. Everything of a large size that floats, is taken most readily for Europe. Rye has been an article of export for more than a year to Holland; and now there is a brisk demand for flour, wheat, barley, and rye, for the north of Europe. For France, also, wheat and flour are wanted. The French Government have been purchased wheat, in the market, for the army in Algeria. From present appearances, the continent of Europe can furnish no supplies of breadstuffs for England. Indeed the demand is greater than the supply.

The increased supply of produce received at tidewater, through the New York canals, is truly wonderful. Since the opening of the canal, there has been the following excess over the receipts for the same period last year, ending 30th September:

|         | Total Receipts.               |
|---------|-------------------------------|
| Flour,  | 510,235 bbls. 1,854,088 bbls. |
| Wheat,  | 891,285 bush. 1,267,916 bush. |
| Barley, | 105,743 " 371,842 "           |
| Corn,   | 1,126,718 " 1,155,654 "       |

The whole receipts of corn last year were only 28,936 bushels.

The present advance of price on all breadstuffs will induce great shipments. Farmers will bring their crops to market as speedily as possible. Wheat and flour will be the great articles. Corn from the western States cannot be shipped before the closing of the canal.

So much for the working of our new tariff policy for the agricultural interest. The country cannot forget that but for the firmness and sagacity of the democratic party, as shown in the legislation of the last session of Congress, the oppressive tariff now existing in the English market, except under an enormous taxation, would have lain like an incubus upon the vast and valuable trade, and the increase of prices, and of freights which the above export of agricultural produce—being as it is the great basis of the country—almost necessarily involves and implies the prosperity of other interests. The tillers of the soil, are with us, the great mass of consumers. They buy according to their means. An increase of price in the staple commodities, therefore, in the increased purchases from the merchant and from the manufacturer. It is not surprising, therefore, that in connection with such statements of agricultural prosperity, as we have quoted from the New York Journal, we find similar announcements pertaining to other branches of business, such as the following, which we quote from the Baltimore American of this morning:

"American cotton and woolen goods.—There has been an increased demand during the past week for all kinds of domestic goods. The stock of brown goods is very small, and there is a prospect of an advance in price."

"There have been no large operations this week, and prices are without change, but there is rather more firmness."

"The money market is easy, and loans are made on easy terms. The rate of interest is 6 per cent. per annum, offering on the street—rates 2 1/2 per cent."

Such is the view which the democratic tariff policy has brought upon the country!—*Washington Union*, 11th ult.

THE UNION OF THE CANADAS.—The opinion is rapidly gaining ground in Canada (as we learn by the Kingston British Whig) that the Home Government have in its serious contemplation to unite the whole of the North American British provinces under one Government, having at its head a Viceroy, instead of a Governor-General, and that the seat of Government, and Governors are to be appointed at Toronto, Fredericton, Halifax, St. John's, (N. F.) and Charlottetown, (P. E.) to administer the laws of each province separately, until the whole are consolidated into one statute-book when other arrangements will be made. It is said that the late Lord Elgin in England is occasionally by the necessity of his continental presence at the Colonial Office, where Mr. Buller has charged himself with the details and working plans of this very comprehensive scheme.

It is further said that the Ministry have it in contemplation to consolidate the whole of the remaining British possessions in America under another Viceroy, the field of whose Government is to be at Jamaica, with local administrators at all the other West India Islands, including the Bermudas; and some say, also, the territory on the main land, Demerara and Berbice.

CANADA.—There is something like the glimmering of the light of distant annexation—the indistinct rumbling of a thunder—in the following paragraph, quoted from an English paper:

"England has placed her North American Colonies on the same footing with the United States in the home markets. The power has been given to colonial legislation to modify or repeal duties imposed and enactments made by the Imperial Parliament. And, sooner or later, the same power will be given to the colonies. The power must be conceded. We say must, because the first step of withdrawing all protective considerations from the colonies, as integral portions of the empire, is only the prelude of what will inevitably follow. We may be thought alarmists; but it is, nevertheless, our honest conviction that the tendency of these new political movements will be to force, by the irresistible pressure of necessity, this Province into such a beneficial a connexion with the United States, that ere long a general community of mercantile intercourse, and, by consequence, of social fellowship will be established, and a thorough amalgamation of mutual interests be perfected; so that at least it will be difficult, if not impossible, to define the position of Canada."

## Revenue-Tariff-Taxation.

From the *St. Louis Union*.

A WHIG PROPOSITION.—The *Cincinnati Gazette*, commenting upon the present condition of the government finances, uses the following language:—"We would, in the very first week of the ensuing session of Congress, repeal the tariff of 1846, and revise the tariff of 1842, increasing the duties upon many of the articles contained in it. In addition to this, we would, (in order to raise means for conquering peace) impose a moderate duty upon the chief of these articles, which, in consideration of their being of prime necessity and common use, have generally hitherto, in time of peace, been admitted duty free. The reason of imposing a duty on such articles now, is found in the necessity of bringing up the revenues of the country to a point, sufficiently high to meet the demands upon it in a state of war. In such an emergency all classes are bound to bear a due proportion of the cost of prosecuting the war, and none should claim exemption under general rules, applicable to them in ordinary times of peace. By yielding to such exactions at the time being, we sacrifice but little for the common good, or perhaps, to preserve our independence and standing as a nation."

Among the articles heretofore admitted duty free, we should consider tea and coffee as the most important, if not the first, to be subjected to the war policy. The revenue from these articles, under a moderate duty, would be very large; so immense is the amount of their production, so extensive their consumption in our country, and, of course, so important our market to their producers."

Heretofore the Whigs have been unwilling to talk of revenue duties, and now the veteran Chief of the Cincinnati Gazette, in his *Whig* to the proposition only as a means of carrying out directly the reverse. Whilst he would tax tea and coffee, he would also raise the duties on many of the articles in the tariff of 1842—that is, he would tax a certain class of articles so high as to prevent their importation, thus securing to the domestic capitalist a monopoly in our market; and then, to obtain sufficient revenue, impose a heavy duty on articles of prime necessity. This is in accordance with the protective policy—to legislate for the benefit of the manufacturing capitalist, and force the masses to bear, not only the burden of the tariff, but the burden of the tariff, and the favored few, to the detriment of the masses, require that a tax shall be laid on tea and coffee, there can be no well grounded objection thereto; but to increase the enormous duties laid on certain articles by the act of 1842, is not only to diminish the revenues but to make the consumer bear a double burden."

By her *own* bias, England attempted to force the farmers of that country to produce breadstuffs sufficient for home consumption. The result was a failure. It is high prices for food, that about 3,000,000 of people were reduced to a starving condition. By high duties the protectionists in the United States would force the manufacture of fabrics required for domestic consumption, and with similar results on the happiness and comforts of the people. In England land proprietors grow rich on the suffering of the masses; and in the protective system as urged in this country, manufacturing capitalists would derive great profits at the expense of the people at large.

THE REVENUE.—Every body understands that our national expenditure is now at a rate considerably greater than our income. How the deficiency shall be met, is a question of much importance to the interest. The country has become rich, and a career is open before us of unexampled prosperity. We can have no difficulty, therefore, in raising money enough. The only question is, how our light taxation can be most judiciously levied.

It cannot be by a resort to the protective system again, and all protection in fact, is opposed to revenue; for the very design of protection is to prevent or check importations. The rate of duties on such articles as are grown or made in this country, is by the Tariff of '46 too high for revenue. Woollens and cottons would probably produce more revenue at much reduced rate. More than this—our experience has demonstrated that the tariff of '46 is a great manufacturing people—that, Tariff or no tariff, we are to supply ourselves chiefly with manufactured goods, and that to erect a revenue system of high duties on manufactured goods, or on any goods such as are produced within the country, would be to make an ephemeral system, which would of necessity soon be abandoned.